

STO

**STONE.** *n. f.* [*flains*, Gothick; *ſtan*, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dutch.]  
 1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water.  
 We underſtand by the term *ſtones* ſolid bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the alabaſter. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *ſtones* there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opaque ſtones, as liſteliſt. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems.  
 Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of *ſtone*, And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakeſpeare*.  
 The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hoyward*.  
 2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.  
 He ſhall bring forth the head *ſtone* with ſhoutings. *Zech. iv.*  
 3. Gem; precious ſtone.  
 I thought I ſaw  
 Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,  
 Inſeſſible *ſtones*, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
 4. Any thing made of ſtone.  
 Land me a looking-glaſs;  
 If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the *ſtone*,  
 Why then the liſes. *Shakeſpeare*.  
 5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.  
 A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the *ſtone* I take to be the conſtant uſe of alcohol-ale. *Temple*.  
 A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *ſtone*. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.  
 6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.  
 To make fruits without core or *ſtone* is a curioſity. *Bacon*.  
 7. Teſticle.  
 Does Wood think that we will ſell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters? *Swift*.  
 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.  
 Does Wood think that we will ſell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters?  
 9. **STONE** is uſed by way of exaggeration.  
 What need you be ſo bold'rous rough?  
 I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand *ſtone* ſtill. *Shakeſp. K. John*.  
 And there lies Whacum by my ſide,  
*Stone* dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras*.  
 The fellow held his breath, and lay *ſtone* ſtill, as if he was dead.  
 She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *ſtone* dead.  
 The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood *ſtone* ſtill with amazement. *Pope*.  
 10. To leave no **STONE** unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.  
 Women, that left no *ſtone* unturn'd,  
 In which the cauſe might be concern'd,  
 Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiffles,  
 To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras*.  
 He crimes invented, left unturn'd no *ſtone*.  
 To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden*.  
**STONE.** *adj.* Made of ſtone.  
 Prefent her at the leet,  
 Becauſe he bought *ſtone* jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*  
 To **STONE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To peck or beat or kill with ſtones.  
 Theſe people be almoſt ready to *ſtone* me. *Ex. xvii. 4.*  
 Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the ſtoning to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons*.  
 2. To harden.  
 Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt *ſtone* my heart;  
 And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,  
 A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello*.  
**STONEBREAK.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth*.  
**STONECHATTER.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth*.  
**STONECROP.** *n. f.* A ſort of tree.  
*Stenecrop* tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer*.  
**STONECUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *ſtone* and *cutter*.] One whole trade is to hew ſtones.  
 A *ſtonecutter's* man had the veſiculae of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cuttings, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand.  
 My proſecutor provided me a monument at the *ſtonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift*.  
**STONEFLY.** *n. f.* An inſect. *Ainſworth*.  
**STONEFRUIT.** *n. f.* [from *ſtone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.  
 We gathered ripe apicocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of *ſtonefruit*. *Boyle*.  
**STONEHAWK.** *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth*.  
**STONEHORSE.** *n. f.* [from *ſtone* and *horse*.] A horſe not caſtrated.  
 Where there is moſt arable land, *ſtonehorſes* or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer's Houſbandry*.

STO

**STONEPIT.** *n. f.* [from *ſtone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.  
 There's one found in a *ſtonepit*. *Woodward*.  
**STONEPITCH.** *n. f.* [from *ſtone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſuffiated pitch.  
 The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *ſtonepitch*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*.  
**STONEPLOCKER.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth*.  
**STONEPICKLE.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth*.  
**STONEWORK.** *n. f.* [from *ſtone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.  
 They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the *stonework*. *Mortimer*.  
**STONINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ſtony*.] The quality of having many ſtones.  
 The name Hexton owes its original to the *ſtonineſs* of the place.  
 Small gravel or *ſtonineſs* is found therein. *Mortimer*.  
**STONY.** *adj.* [from *ſtone*.]  
 1. Made of ſtone.  
 Nor *ſtony* tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,  
 Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shak. Jul. Cef.*  
 With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;  
 For *ſtony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*  
 Nor ſlept the winds  
 Within their *ſtony* caves, but ruſh'd abroad  
 From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
 On the veſt wilderneſs, whole taleſt pines,  
 Though rooted deep as high and ſturdieſt oaks,  
 Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,  
 Or turn up their. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.  
 Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,  
 And there the foil a *ſtony* harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
 As in ſpires he flood, he turn'd to ſtone;  
 The *ſtony* ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden*.  
 They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſpary or *ſtony* icicles. *Woodward*.  
 2. Abounding with ſtones.  
 From the *ſtony* Menalus  
 Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton*.  
 3. Petrified.  
 Now let the *ſtony* dart of ſenſeleſs cold  
 Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *F. Queen*.  
 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.  
 The *ſtony* hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touch'd  
 with any feeling in this caſe. *Dryden*.  
 Thou art come to anſwer  
 A *ſtony* adverſary, an inhuman wretch  
 Uncaſable of pity. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*.  
 Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles  
 a-foot with me, and the *ſtony* hearted villains know it. *Shakeſp.*  
 At this fight  
 My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,  
 It ſhall be *ſtony*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
 I will clear their ſenſes dark,  
 What may ſuffice, and ſoften *ſtony* hearts  
 To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milt. Par. Loſ.*  
 Indiffer'ence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,  
 All fortitude of mind ſupplies;  
 For how can *ſtony* bowels melt,  
 In thoſe who never pity felt?  
**STOOD.** The preterite of *to ſtand*.  
 Adam, at the news,  
 Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood. *Milton*.  
**STOOL.** *n. f.* [*ſtols*, Gothick; *ſtol*, Saxon; *ſtool*, Dutch.]  
 1. A ſeat without a back, to diſtinguiſhed from a chair.  
 If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back  
 belonging to it, then a *ſtool* is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without  
 a back.  
 Thou fearful fool,  
 Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?  
 Ne ſitteſt down on that ſame ſilver *ſtool*,  
 To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Fa. Queen*.  
 Now which were wife, and which were fools?  
 Poor Alma ſits between two *ſtools*. *Prior*.  
 The more he reads, the more perplex.  
 2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.  
 There be medicines that move *ſtools*, and not urine; ſome  
 other urine, and not *ſtools*; thoſe that purge by *ſtools* are ſuch  
 as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but  
 either at the ſtirt are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore  
 move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards  
 rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewise  
 downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.  
 The perſiſtatick motion, or repeated changes of contraction  
 and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, elſe one would have a  
 continual needing of going to *ſtool*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 3. **STOOL** of Repentance, or cutty *ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is a  
 ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the con-  
 gregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it, but it is ge-  
 nerally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty  
 of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after  
 ſermon

STO

ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk-  
 officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt;  
 and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are  
 ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe  
 canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood  
 to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every  
 Sunday throughout a year, or longer.  
 Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many  
 a great man to the *ſtool* of repentance.  
**STOOLBALL.** *n. f.* [*ſtool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are  
 driven from ſtool to ſtool.  
 While Betty dances on the green,  
 And Suſan is at *ſtoolball* ſeen. *Prior*.  
 To **STOOP.** *v. n.* [*ſtrupian*, Saxon; *ſtuipen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To bend down; to bend forward.  
 Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward,  
 and *ſtooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh*.  
 2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.  
 When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes,  
 Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring  
 to the ground, and *ſtooping* for that, was thought to make his  
 adoration. *Stillingfleet*.  
 He *ſtooping* open'd my left ſide, and took  
 From thence a rib. *Milton*.  
 3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.  
 I am the ſon of Henry the fifth,  
 Who made the dauphin and the French to *ſtoop*. *Shakeſp.*  
 Mighty in her ſhips flood Carthage long,  
 And ſwept the riches of the world from far;  
 Yet *ſtoop'd* to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryden*.  
 4. To defend from rank or dignity.  
 He that condeſcended to far, and *ſtooped* to low, to invite  
 and to bring us to heaven, will not reſuſe us a gracious recep-  
 tion there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love*.  
 Where men of great wealth *ſtoop* to huſbandry, it multi-  
 plieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon*.  
 5. To yield; to be inferior.  
 Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,  
 And *ſtoop* inglorious. *Milton*.  
 Theſe are arts, my prince,  
 In which your Zama does not *ſtoop* to Rome. *Addiſon*.  
 6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.  
 They, whoſe authority is required upon the ſatisfying of  
 your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch con-  
 courſe of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which  
 being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all  
 men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far *ſtoop* as to hold  
 themſelves in ſuſpenſe from taking any effect upon you, 'till  
 ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker*.  
 7. To come down on prey as a falcon.  
 The bird of Jove *ſtoop'd* from his airy tour,  
 Two birds of gayett plume before him drove. *Milton*.  
 8. To alight from the wing.  
 Satan ready now  
 To *ſtoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,  
 On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton*.  
 Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,  
 And *ſtoop* with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryden*.  
 9. To ſink to a lower place.  
 Cow'ring low  
 With blandiſhment, each bird *ſtoop'd* on his wing. *Milton*.  
**STOOP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.  
 2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.  
 Can any loyal ſubject ſee  
 With patience ſuch a *ſtoop* from ſovereignty?  
 An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden*.  
 3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.  
 Now will I wander through the air,  
 Mount, make a *ſtoop* at ev'ry fair. *Waller*.  
 An eagle made a *ſtoop* at him in the middle of his exalta-  
 tion, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange*.  
 4. [*ſtooppa*, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.  
 Come, lieutenant, I have a *ſtoop* of wine; and here with-  
 out are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to  
 the health of Othello. *Shakeſp. Othello*.  
 There's nothing more in me, fir, but may be ſqueez'd out  
 without racking, only a *ſtoop* or two of wine. *Denham*.  
 A caldron of fat beef, and *ſtoop* of ale,  
 On the huzzoning mob ſhall more prevail,  
 Than if you gave them, with the nicelt art,  
 Ragouſts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King*.  
**STOOPINGLY.** *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downwards.  
 Nani was noted to tread ſoftly, to walk *ſtoopingly*, and raiſe  
 himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Watſon*.  
 To **STOP.** *v. a.* [*ſtoppare*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To hinder from progrefſive motion.  
 From the oracle  
 They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had  
 Shall *ſtop* or ſpur me. *Shakeſpeare*.  
 Can any drefſes find a way  
 To *ſtop* th' approaches of decay,  
 And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorſet*.

STO

2. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.  
 3. To hinder from action.  
 As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall *ſtop* me of this  
 boaiſing. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*  
 4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.  
 Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,  
 Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,  
 Will not be rubb'd nor *ſtopp'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.  
 Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:  
 Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,  
 And *ſtopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden*.  
 5. To ſuppreſs.  
 Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion  
 of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and *ſtop* the  
 execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that  
 God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South*.  
 He, on occaſion of *ſtopping* my play, did me a good office  
 at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden*.  
 6. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.  
 In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you *ſtop* a ſtring high, where-  
 by it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but  
 yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.  
 7. To cloſe any aperture.  
 Smite every fenced city, *ſtop* all wells of water, and mar  
 land with ſtones. *2 Kings iii. 19.*  
 They pulled away the ſhoulder, and *ſtopped* their ears, that  
 they ſhould not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*  
 A hawk's bell, the holes *ſtopped* up, hang by a thread within  
 a bottle-glaſs, and *ſtop* the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon*.  
 His majeſty *ſtopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon*.  
*Stoppings* and ſuſtocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon*.  
 They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to *ſtop* my mouth  
 or force my conſent. *King Charles*.  
 Cellus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood  
 is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately  
 the vein ſhould be *ſtopped*. *Arbutnot*.  
 8. To obſtruct; to encumber.  
 Mountains of ice that *ſtop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton*.  
 To **STOP.** *v. n.* To ceaſe to go forward.  
 Some ſtrange commotion  
 Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;  
*Stops* on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,  
 Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait  
 Springs out into faſt gait, then *ſtops* again. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
 When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they *ſtop* at the  
 confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Lacke*.  
 If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,  
 And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
*Stop* ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay*.  
**STOP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Cellaſion of progrefſive motion.  
 Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;  
 And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,  
 Muſt have a *ſtop*. *Shakeſpeare*.  
 The marigold, whoſe courtier's face  
 Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace  
 Her at his riſe, at his full *ſtop*  
 Packs and ſhuts up her gawdy ſhop,  
 Miſtakes her cue, and doth diſplay. *Cleaveland*.  
 A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *ſtop* on a ſudden at a  
 hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange*.  
 2. Hindrance of progrefſ; obſtruction.  
 In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this  
 ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the *ſtops* it would make in  
 the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Harker*.  
 Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication be-  
 tween the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the  
*ſtops* and embarralles of coaches near both theſe gates. *Grannt*.  
 My praife the Fabii claim,  
 And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,  
 Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,  
 And, by delays, to put a *ſtop* to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Occult qualities put a *ſtop* to the improvement of natural  
 philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*  
 Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the mo-  
 ney goes larger, and in that circuit more *ſtops*, ſo that the re-  
 turns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Lacke*.  
 Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle,  
 if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a *ſtop* to the  
 proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a re-  
 formation. *Addiſon's Freeholder*.  
 3. Hindrance of action.  
 'Tis a great ſtep towards the maſtery of our deſires to give  
 this *ſtop* to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Lacke*.  
 4. Cellaſion of action.  
 Look you to the guard to-night:  
 Let's teach ourſelves that honourable *ſtop*,  
 Not to ouſport diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare*.  
 5. Interruption.  
 Thou art full of love and honeſty,  
 And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;  
 Therefore theſe *ſtops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*  
 25 H. 6. Prohibition